THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"PERPETUAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

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Er Postmusters are respectfully requested to

WEEKLY ALMANAC. OCTOBER, Sun Sun MOON'S PHASES.

30 Thursday, 6 95 51 For October, 1848.

1 Friday, 6 11 5 49 First 5 8 40 mern'g
2 Saturday, 6 12 5 45 First 5 8 40 mern'g
3 Sanday, 6 13 5 47 Full 12 10 35 morn'g
4 Monday, 6 14 5 46 Last 19 1 6 morn'g
5 Tuesday, 6 15 5 45 New 26 9 25 even'g. For October, 1848.

PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION. Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, July 21, 1848. -CONCLUDED .-

MILITARY TAIL OF THE GREAT MICHIGANDER.

But, in my hurry, I was very near closeg on the subject of military tails before I was done with it. There is one entire article of the nort I have not discussed yet ; I mean the military tail you Democrate are now engaged in dovetailing on to the great Michigander. Yes, sir, all his biographers (and they are legion) have him in hand, tv. ing him to a military tail, like so many mischiesous boys tying a dog to a bladder of beans. True, the material they have is very limited; but they drive at it, might and main. He invaded Capada without resistance, and he outvaded it without pursuit. As he did both under orders, I suppose there was, to him, neither credit or discredit in them; but they are made to constiat Hull's surrender, but he was close by; he was volunteer aid to Gen. Harrison on the day of the battle of the Thames; and. es you said in 1840, Harrison was picking whortleberries two miles off while the bat tle eas lought, I suppose it is a just conclusion, with you, to say Cass was unding Harrison to pi k whortleberries. This is about all, except the mooted question of the broten sword. Some authors say he breke it; some say be threw it away ; and some others, who ought to know, say nothing about it. Perhaps it would be a fair historical compromise, if he did not break it, he did not do any thing else with it.

of the Black Hank war, I fought, bled and came away. Speaking of Gen. Cass's career, reminds me of my own. I was not at Stillman's defeat, but I was about as near it as Case was to Hall's surrender; and, like him, I saw the place very soon afterwards. It is quite certain I did not break my sword, for I had none to break; but I nt a musket pretty badly on one occasion. If Cass broke his sword, the idea is he broke it is desperation; I bent the musket by ac cident. If Gen. Cass went in advance of me in picking whortleberries, I guess I surpassed him in charges upon the wild onions. If he saw any live fighting Indians, it was more than I did, but I had a good many bloody struggles with the musquitoes; and, shbough I never fa n ed from loss of blood, I can truly say I was often very hungry.

Mr. Speaker, if I should ever conclude to doff shat our Democratic friends may suppose there is of black cockade Federalism about me, and, thereupon, they shall take me up as their candidate for the Pres il-ney, I protest they shall not make fun of me, as they have of Gen. Cass, by attempt. ing to write me into a military hero.

CASS ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.

While I have Gen. Cass in hand, I wish to say a word about his political principles. As a specimen, I take the record of his progress on the Wilmot proviso. In the Washington Union, of March 2, 1847, there is a report of a speech of Gen. Cass, made the is to say : dry before in the Senate, on the Wilmot proviso, during the delivery of which Mr. Mil. terrupted him as follows, to wit :

"Mr. Miller expressed his great surprise at the change in the sentiments of the Senator from Michigan, who had bern regard. ed as the great champion of freedom in the Northwest, of which he was a distinguishof ornament. Last year the Senator from Michigan was understood to be decidedly in favor of the Wilmot proviso; and, as no reason had been stated for the change, he (Mr. M.) could not refrain from the expression of his extreme surprise."

To this Gen. Cass is reported to have re-

plied as follows, to wit :

"Mr. Case said, that the course of the Senator from New Jersey was most extraordinary. Last year he (Mr. C.) should have voted for the proposition had it come up. But circumstances had altogether changed. The honorable Senstor then read several pleages from the remarks, as given above, which he had committed to writing, in order to refute such a charge as that of the Benator from New Jersey."

"4th. Legislation would now be wholly inoperative, because no territory heren'ter to be acquired can be governed, without an act of Congress providing for its government. And such an act, on its passage, would open the whole sulject, and leave the Congress, called on to pass it, free to exercise its own discretion, entirely uncon trolled by any declaration found on the statute book."

In Niles's Register, vol. 73, page 203 there is a letter of Gen. Cass to cholson, of Nashville, Tennessee, dated Docember 24, 1847, from which the follow ing are correct extracts:

"The Wilmot proviso has been before entry some time. It has been re peatedly discussed in Congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject-in my own, as well as others; and that doubts are resolving themesives into convictions, that the principle it involves should be kept out of the National Legis. lature, and left to the people of the Contederacy in their respective local Govern ments.

"Bri fly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over Speech of Mr. Lincoln, of Ill. this matter; and I am in favor of leaving the people of any territory which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it themselves, under the general principles of the Constitution. Because,

> "1. I do not see in the Constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress; and I am not disposed to extend a doubtful precident beyond its necessity -the estabishment of territorial governmen's when needed-leaving to the inhabitants all the rights compatible with the relations they bear to the Confederation."

Cass wes for the Provise at once ; that, in had any real existence. March, 1847, he was still for it, but not just ogainst it altogeter. This is a true index physical capacities of the man. They show to the whole man. When the question was that he not only did the labor of several raised in 1846, he was in a blustering hor- men at the some TIME, but that he often did fate a large part of the tail. He was not cratic ox-gad waving in his face, and to he ate ten rations a day in Michigan, ten hear, indistinctly, a voice saying "Back." rations a day here in Washington, and near "Back, sir," "Back a Little." He shakes five dollars worth a day besides, partly on his head, and hats his eyes, and blunders the read between the two places! And then still the gad waves, and the voice grows unple-the art of being paid for what one more distinct, and sharper still-" Back, cats, instead of having to pay for it. Heresir," "Back, I say," "Furth chack;" and after, if any nice young man shall owe a get our candidate away from us. I would back be goes to the position of December.

bill which be cannot pay in any other way. like to say a word to our dissenters, but I lave not the time. Some such we certain-

By the way, Mr. Speaker, did you know have all cause to be contented and happy eat them both at once; and the green grass your party? I have heard some things ready to give him every drop of my blood, being, may require; and that is precisely what you want. He and Van Buren are the same " manner of men;" and, like Van Baren, he will never desert you, till you first desert him.

> CASS ON WORKING AND EATING. Mr. Speaker, I adopt the suggestion of a friend, that Gen. Cass is a General of splendidly successful charges-charges, to be

sure, not upon the public enemy, but upon

the public Treasury.
He was Governor of Michigan Territory, and ex officio, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, from the 9th of O tober, 1813. till the 21st of July, 1831, a period of seventeen years, nine months and twenty-two days. During this period he received from the United States Treasury, for personal services and personal expenses, the aggregate sum of \$96,028, being an average of \$14 79 per day for every day of the time. This large sum was reached, by assuming that he was doing service and incurring expenses at several different places, and in several different capacities in the same place, all at the same time. By a correct inalysis of his accounts during that period, the following propositions may be deduced:

pacities during the whole of the time; that money and our blood, in common with ing his idle sword upon his own knee, with

1. As Governor's salary, at the rate, per

year, of \$2,000.

affairs in Michigan, at the rate, per year,

3. As compensation and expenses, for variof 8625.

Second. During part of the time, that 29th of May, 1822, he was paid in four different capacities; that is to say : The three as above, and in addition there-

to the commutation of ten rations per day, amounting per year, to \$730. Third. During another part of the time,

that ie, from the beginning of 1822 to the 31st of July, 1831, he was also paid in four different capacities; that is to say : The first three, as above, (the rations be-

ng dropped after the 29th of May, 1822;) and, in addition thereto, for superintending Indian agenciesat Pique, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Chicago, Illinois, at the rate, and Democrats who fought there. On oth-per year, of \$1,500. It should be observe or occasions, and among the lower officers won by the sword.

writing," is one numbered 4, as follows, the beginning of 1822, and the item of ra- the proportion was different. I wish to do on each other during so much of the time men as Americans, in whose proud fame, as as lies between those two dates.

Fourth. Still another part of the time. the 29 h of May, 1822, he was paid in six different capacities; that is to say :

The three first, as above : the item of rations, as above; and, in addition thereto, another item of ten rations per day while at Washington, settling his account; being at the rate, per year, of \$730.

And, also, an allowance for expenses tras elling to and from Washington, and while there, of \$1,022; being at the rate, per year, of \$1,793.

Fifth. And yet, during the little por tion of the time which fire between the 1st of January, 1822, and the 29 h of May. 1822, he was paid in seven different copacities; that is to say :

The six last mentioned, and also at the rate of \$1,500 per year for the Pique, Fort

These accounts have already been dis cussed some here; but when we are a mongst them, as when we are in the Patent Office, we must peep about a good while before we can see all the curiosities. I shall not be tedious with them. As to the large item of \$1,500 per year, amounting in the aggregate to \$26,715, for office rent, clerk here, furl, &c., I barely wish to remark try is at war with a foreign nation, to do that, so far as I can discover in the public all in his power to bring it to a speedy and decoments, there is no evidence, by word or bosorable termination, by the most vigorinference, either from any disinterested witness, or of General Cass himself, that he eyer rented or kept a separate effice;ever hired or kept a clerk; or ever used any extra amount of fuel, &c., in consequence of his Indian services. Indeed, eneral Ca-s's entire silence in regard to his claims men the Government, is, to my These extracts show that, in 1846, Gee. mind, almost conclusive that no such items

But I have introduced General Case's acthen; and that, in December, 1847, he was counts here, this fly to show the wonderful ry to take ground for it. He sought to be it at several places many hundred miles a in advance, and to avoid the uninteresting part, at the same time. And at eating, too, position of a mere follower; but soon he his capacities are shown to be quite as won began to see glumpses of the great Demo- deriol. From October 1821, to May, 1822, back to his position of March, 1817; but there is an important discovery in his exroice southingly says-"So," "Stand at have all heard of the animal standing in ly have; have you none, gentlemen Domo-Have no fears, gentlemen, of your can- ving to d ath: the like of that would nev. tanks? No bickerings? No divisions !didate; he exactly suits you, and we con- or happen to General Cass. Place the If there be doubt as to which of our divis He took me up and sat me on his own mule, gratulate you upon it. However much you stacks a thousand unles apart, he would tons will get our candidate, is there no doubt may be distressed about our candidate, you stand stock still midway between them, and as to which of your candidates will get al days. He saved my life then, and I am with your own. If elected he may not along the line would be apt to seffer some, from New Yark; and if they are true, we whenever he wants a soldier maintain all, or even any, of his positions too, at the same time. By all means make whatever the party exigency, for the time you bounteously -if-if there is any left reading of an indictment for hog-stealing. but musty biscuit, and slushed, maggotty after he shall have helped himself.

THE WHIGS AND THE WAR.

But, as General Tayloris, par excellence, the hero of the Mexican war; and, as you Democrats say we whige have always opposed the war, you think it must be very kward and embarrassing for us to go for General Taylor. The declaration that we have always opposed the war is true or false accordingly as one may understand the term "opposing the war." If to say " the war was unnecessarily and unconstitution ally commenced by the President " be opsing the war, then the whigs have very generally opposed it. Whenever they have oken at all, they have said this; and they have said it on what has appeared good besitancy. reason to them. The marching an army into the midst of a peaceful Mexican setdement, frightening the inhabitants away, leaving their growing crops, and other proerty to destruction, to you may appear a procedure; but it does not appear so to US. So to call such an act, to us appears no oth-First. He was paid in three different ca- cause of the country, the giving of our with hunted resources; the other, break rue that we have always opposed the war. ler, of New Jersey, is reported to have in- 2. As estimated for office rent, clerk hire, constantly had our votes here for all the ne. ler to it, in all the shifting scenes of his fuel, &c., in superintendence of Indian cossary supplies. And, more than this, you scheming career. The one, who asks not al, and on every field. The beardless boy, ous miscellaneous items of Indian service and the mature man-the humble and the out of Michigan, an average, per year, distinguished, you have had them. Through ions, and presents the second example of a with you. Clay and Webster each gave a at the South. The one, a noble man with of my own residence, besides other worthy but less known Whig names, we sent Marshall, Morrison, Baker, and Hardin; they all fought, and one fell, and in the fall of that one, we lost our best Whig man. Nor breathless struggle at Buena Vista, where each man's hard task was to beat back five who perished, four were Whigs.

la speaking of this, I mean no odious

In the "remarks above committed to jed here, that the last item, commencing at and privates on that occasion, I doubt but tions, ending on the 29th of May, 1822, lap justice to all. I think of all those brave an American, I too have a share. Many of them, Whige and Democrate, are my onstituents and personal friends; and hank them-more than thank them-sie and all, for the high imperishable honor

they have conferred on our common State. the President in beginning the war, and the cause of the country after it was begun, is was of course granted. There was a pro and have again returned to my own State, a distinction which you cannot perceive.-To you, the President, and the country seem to be all one. You are interested to see no distinction between them; and I venture to suggest that possibly your interest blines you a little. We see the distincdifficulty in eceing it also. What those who have fallen would say, were they alive and here, of course we can never know ;but with those who have returned there is no difficulty. Col. Haskell and Major Wayne, and Chicago service, as mentioned Gines, members here, both fought in the war; and one of them underwent extraordinary perils and hardships; still they, like all other Whigs here, vote on the record that the war was unnecessarily and uncon stitutionally commenced by the President. And even General Faylor himself, the noblest Roman of them all, has declared that, as a citizen, and particularly, as a soldier, it is sufficient for him to know that his coun ous and energetic operations, without inquiring about its justice, or any thing else connected with it.

Mr. Speaker, let our Democratic friends be comforted with the assurance, that we are content with our position, content with our company, and content with our candithose items, in his two long letters orging date; and that, although they, in their gencreas sympathy, think we ought to be misecoble, we really are not, and that they may dismiss the great anxiety they have on our was not more than four inches above the marks I made as to the number of votes for

DISSENSIONS IN PARTIES.

Mr. S, caker, I see I have but three minutes left, and this forces me to throw out one whole branch of my sulject. A single word on will another. The Democrats Our good friend from Baltimore, immediately before n.e. (Mr. McLine.) expressed some doubt the other day as to which branch of our party General Taylor would him close, and never run till he ran. But ultimately fall into the hands of. That was a new idea to me. I knew we had dissen ters, but I did not know they were trying to get our candidate away from us. I would doubt between two stacks of hav, and star. crats? Is it all union and harmony in your might well say of your party there, as a of hogs I ever did hear of." If there is any gang of hogs more equally divided than time. I have not heard of it-

From the Marietta (Ga) Helicon. A COMPARISON BETWEEN GEN. TAY-LOR AND GEN. CASS.

The following comparison places the characters of the two candidates in a strong bobt and should enable every Southern man to choose between them without a moment's

The one, a Hero, breathing a prayer for peace, at the head of a victorious army the other, as Minister, as Senator, stimulating by his words his countrymen to war and bloodshed. The one a warrior, filed perfectly amiable, peaceful, unprovoking with the instincts of humanity and benevolence: the other, in civil station, seeking to repress, by his censure, the generosity, the er than a naked, impudent absurdity, and magnanianty, and the regard for human we speak of it accordingly. But if, when hie, that make up the true glory of the the war had begun, and had become the chieftain. The one, vanquishing armies, yours, was support of the war, then it is not a tragic strut and air, in the true style of Mexican gasconade. The one who never With few individual exceptions, you have asked for power or favor; the other a truckhave had the services, the blood, and the the President-who must be carried to the lives of our political brethren in every tri. Presidency by force of gratifude and admiration is the hearts of his countrymen, the other, who bids for it, who falsifies his opin suffering and death, by disease, and in bat- political anatomy, in which the heart of the tle, they have endured, and fought, and fell politician is at the North pole and his head son, never to be returned. From the State bold and striking traits of character, arresting the attention of his countrymen and of the world; the other, a common-place man -great neither in works nor deeds-a hero, without a victory or a battle-a states man, without a measure or a policy that he men; the other, who has to be busy and active to be noticed at all, and then not fafoes or die himself, of the five high officers vorably. The one, the warrior, representing, by his policy, all wars of conquest and dominion; the other a warrior only in name, comparison between the lion hearted whige kindling, in the countrymen of WASHING-

From the Philadelphia News. A PLEASANT INCIDENT-A YOUNG SOLDIER FROM TAYLOR'S ARMY.

At a meeting of the Rough and Ready Club of one of the Philadelphia city wardiness had been transacted and on adjournment was about to take place, a pale faced son to know General Taylor; he knew him of Volunteers in Mexico. as a man and a soldier. He had been in Monterey. After the capture of Mata- out vanity, I ought to know. moras, instead of using one of the houses That part of the extract in the Union, mud and water that surrounded it."

in the world. He was always the first to sneaking editors in the Locofeco ranks. meet danger, and used to tell us to watch him close, and never run till he ran. But turned away from a suffering soldier with out doing all that he could to relieve and cheer him. On the march to Seralvo,"-continued the youth, "my strength gave out, and had it not been for Gen. Taylor, I might have been left upon the road to die or be murdered. But he saw me, and knew from my looks that I was exhausted. and I rode with him in that way for sever-

previously taken, but he will be sure to do him President, gentlem n. He will feed drunken fellow once said when he heard the out of provisions. We had nothing to eat The c'erk read on toll he got to, and through pork. An officer went to General Taylor, the words "did steal, take, and carry away, and complained that he could not cat such ten bours, ten sows, ten shoats, and ten fond, "Well, sir, said the General, come nos," at which he exclaimed-" Well, by and take your dinners with me.' The mcolly, that is the most equally divided gang vitation was gladly accepted, and the officer gladly anticipating a first rate dinner, dress ed homself up, and went to the quarters of the Democrats of New York are about this the General, but instead of finding a regular dinner table filed with delicacies he saw the General sitting before a fire, tousting a piece of the same old slushed pork on a stick, and that, with some musty biscuit and a little bean soup, made the dinner for himself and the disappointed officer, who expected to dine en roast beef and plum pudding. That gentleman didn't eat any more dinners with Gen. Taylor."

The young soldier continued his interestno parestive about twenty minutes, his bright eye often flashing with indignation, when speaking of the slander with which Gen. Taylor is often assailed, and his voice trembling with emotions of gratitude and affection in the relation of the benevolent acts of the noble hero and patriot. We need not say that he was frequently inter- A TAYLOR ANNIVERSARY IN INDIANA. rupted by the hearty applause of the meet ng. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President having ascertained from the stranger his name, announced to the audi ence that the young man who had address ed them was Sergeant Edward Sherman of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sherman was elected by acclamation an honorary member of the Club.

"THIS LOOKS LIKE REBELLION."

The N. Orleans Delta publishes a call for a meeting of Democrats who are favor able to the election of Gen. Taylor. This call is signed by a number of the leading Democrats of the city of New Orleans, who, in the call, express their gratification at the nomination of General Taylor, by the Philadelphia Convention-their regret that the Baltimore Convention did not nominate him alse-and avow their determination to support him, no matter by whom nominated !

The Cincinnati Atlas states that, so were the Whigs few in number, or laggard can call his own. The one, a man who far as it has seen, there is only one Whig in the day of danger. In that fearful, bloody, cannot hide himself from the admiration of paper in the State which has not declared its intention to give Taylor a hearty support, and that paper, (the Mt. Vernon Times,) has not decided to oppose him.

> Gr-Commander Alexander Stidell Mack enzie, of the United States Navy, is dead. He died at Sing Sing on Tuesday, of heart

A CARD.

Mr. Editor :-- The Nashville Union, of the 22d ult., was handed to me this morning by a friend, who called my attention to an article copied from the Hillsborough held on Tuesday evening last, after the bus- (N. C) Ratoon, a Democratic campaign paper.

The false impressions intended to le youth, apparently about nineteen years of made by the editor of that print, in regard age, and a stranger to all present, asked to my feelings towards Gro. Taylor, de-But the distinction between the cause of permission of the President to say a few mands, at my hands, a notice and refutawords about General Taylor. Il s request tion. I am a Tennesseean, and a Whig, found silence in the meeting when he rose, where I expect and intend to vote for Tayand wish some trepidation, apologised for lor and Fillmore, though I commanded a asking to be heard. He said he had rea- company in the North Carolina Regiment

The difficulty in the North Carolina his army seventeen atouths, and a portion Regiment is known to the reading public, tion, as we think, clearly enough; and our of that time, when he was sick and exhaus- which resulted in the discharge of Lieufriends who have fought in the war have no ted by long marches, and ready to die, he tenants Singletary and Pender, from the found a warm hearted friend and protector United States service, who were again rein General Zichary Taylor. "Gentle- stored to their positions by the President men," said he, "I am but nineteen years of the United States. Licut Pender's eviold-I am a stranger here, and never at- dence before the Court of Inquiry, implitempted to speak in public. But I have cated Gen. Taylor, in representing Gen. read in some of the papers attacks upon Taylor as saying that the officers and sol-General Taylor's character as a man-char- diers engaged in the mutiny enght to be ging him with inhumanity and cruelty, and shot. Our Regiment, myself among the want to say bluntly, that such charges are rest, condemned this in Gen. Taylor, and false -- false from beginning to end, no mat- said we would not vote for him if he were ter who utters them. I have seen cruelty a candidate for the Presidency, and perseand inhumanity on the part of subordinate vered in this determination until I saw the officers to their men-inhuman punishments sworn testimony of Lieut. Pender, since soft cted for slight offences: but never in his return, stating that Gen. Taylor said, the presence of General Taylor-who was that not only the persons engaged, but the always a kind father and protector to the poor soldier, and whom every honest soldier Pender proves too much, and has so figurin his army loved. No man of honor who ed in giving his testimony at different times, over served under him will charge him that I, with others, became satisfied that he with cruelty, either to his own troops or to was not to be relied upon as a man of vethe enemy. I was with him at Fort Brown racity. And I have the utmost confidence -narched with him to Point Isabel-was in Gen. Taylor, as a kind, humane, obligin the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca and ing, and an able officer, and I can say with-

in the city as his quarters, he gave them which makes me to have said what number all up to the sick, wounded and suffering of the men in the regiment would support soldiers, and slept in his tent on a bed that Taylor and Fillmore, is false. The rethese men, were in reference to the Com-The speaker related many interesting in- pany I had the honor to commend, and not cidents connected with the movements of the Regiment. This is the error of the edthe army, illustrating the benevolence of iter of the Ratoon, in his zeal to serve the Gen. Taylor, and the perfect confidence of cause of Cass and Butler. I never saw the the troops in the goodness of his heart, and editor in my life to know him, though he his skill as a commander. "He made us makes a statement which he professes to are kind enough to frequently remind us all feel as if every men was double, and had have heard me make. His course, howevthat we have some dissensions in our ranks. twice the strength we really possessed, and er, is in keeping with the enemies of Gencould do twice as much as any other army Taylor, and the grovelling, contemptible,

> JACOB H. CONSTABLE. Late Captain in N C. Regiment
> Sept. 1, 1848. [Jonesboro' Whig.

THE CHANGE.

"Times change and men change with them," said the Roman moralist, and every day's experience proves the truth of the observation.

But a few years ago, this State bristled with bayonets from the mountains to the scaboard, because the President sought to enforce an Act which our people considered unconstitutional. Now an unconstitutional Act-assailing not only our "fortunes" but our " lives and our sacred bonor "-is signed by a Southern President, and thus made the Law of the land, and his Message is commended by Southern presses as "patriotic and commendable." the people tamely submit to the indignity. Then confiding in the justice of their cause. an indignant people appealed to arms to resist the mandate of the Supreme Court, scorning to beg humbly for protection .-Now they are advised to cling to any compromise "- any respite before hanging. Smitten on one cheek, we are counselled to turn the other to the smiter-to wait until the next session - to crawl on our knees for justice, and be as thankful for the smallest favors as a beggar for broken victuais. Congress passes, and Mr. Polk signs the Wilmot Proviso-our Representatives burning at the indignity, come home andpreserve a dignified silence ! Presses make " paramount," by plunging into the Presidential canvass, and sinking it altogether -and THE PEOPLE, once so prompt to resent insult and meet aggression, like sheep led to the slaughter vault after their political bell wethers into the pen of "the Party."-Col. Telegraph.

The friends of Gen. Taylor in Western Indiana celebrated on the 5th instant, the 36th Anniversary of his gallant defence of Fort Hamilton in 1812, when assailed after Hull's surrender by a vastly superior force of British and Indians. The site of that old Fort, then in the heart of the Western Wilderness, is now Terre Haute, the flourishing capital of Vigo county. The participators in the celebration are variously estimated from Fifteen to Thirty Thouand, Ex Gov. Letcher, of Ky. presided, and made an able speech. Among the speakers were Hon. Henry S. Love, Hon. R. W. Thompson, and Hon. E. W. Mc-Goughey, of Indiana, with G. S. Orth, John Ewing, and John H. Thompson, of that State, Hon. U. F. Linder, of Ill. Capts. Osborn and Rousseau of the late Volnnteers, and others. The meeting must have been a great one; the people camping around in their large prairie wagons like an army. Terre Hau'e was crowded the night before, and one of the delegations arriving that morning, was two hours in passing the bridge over the Wabash. The main meeting was held in a grove on the prairie, and is said by the Wabash Express to have covered twenty acres, but meetings were held in the Court-House on the evenings of the 4th and 5th.

We have supposed Indiana given over for Cass, but this don't look like it .- Tribune